New York, Wednesday, July 17, 1844. Condition and Prospects of the American

Republicans in this City.

There is a considerable degree of internal disturbance in the American Republican party just now. The real friends of reform have become very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the corporation, and this feeling of disapprobation begins to be developed in several of the wards. Alderman Cozzens, of the 3d Ward, who was very much annoyed by the neglect of duty manifested by the majority of his associates in the Common Council, tendered his resignation, some time since, but in consequence of the earnest remonstrance and request of the influential members of the party in the ward, he has withdrawn his resignation, and holds on in the hope that something may yet be done in the way of fulfillment of solemn pledges. In the Fifth Ward, resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the conduct of Alderman Drake, the representative of that ward, in the Common Council, have been passed, but at a subsequent meeting were reconsidered, and now remain suspended over the head of the Alderman. In the Fifteenth a good deal of discontent is expressed with regard to Alderman Scheifflin. Altogether there is abundant evidence that amongst a large portion of the party, in consequence of the failure thus far to realize the expectations which their promises excited, a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction has been awakened against the members of the Corporation.

Now, in some minor matters the new Corporation have made some show of effecting reform. The streets are in a somewhat better condition than formerly, and at the steamboat landings there is not so much disorder. But the great and all-important measures of reform remain untouched. We have no hope of obtaining police reform from this party. We see no proper effort made to effect a reduction of the taxes. The expenditures are still extravagant, and in some of the departments, as for instance those for the City Hall, they are said to be altogether worthy of the old regime. The truth is that there has seldom een a more glaring instance of the infidelity of a party to promises and principle after obtaining power, than that presented by the new Corporation in this city. It is not at all surprising that so much dissatisfaction should exist amongst the intelligent supporters of the party.

We perceive that, very probably to cover their

neglect of duty in carrying out the local reforms, to effect which they were elected, the new party are renewing the old agitation about the naturalization laws. In the fall, they announce their intention of nominating Congress and Assemblymen and Senators, pledged to repeal these laws Their object is to effect such an amendmeat in the constitution of the State a will meet their wishes. But all this fus about the naturalization laws is of very trivial consequence. The privilege of voting is of very little practical value. The people who are moprosperous in this community generally take very little interest in political matters, and certainly the enfranchisement of foreigners after a very brie residence here, has often led to a great deal of folly, and also of injury to these voters themselves

Nothing, however, can save this new part from destruction, unless they fulfil their pledges. It was the pledge of reform which put them into power. Their proscriptive measures, what ever they may be in the abstract, will only hasten their disorganization and annihilation -And if they really mean to retain office, life as a party, they had better be moving in the work of reform. The shutting up of a few groshops, will not be deemed a sufficient discharge of those obligations by which the new corporation are bound to give us adequate protection of our lives and property, and relief from oppressive taxation.

POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER The Tyler " ratification meeting" that was to hav been neld in the Park this afternoon, has been por poned until next week, owing to the "strong easterly storm that prevailed vesterday afternoon A "Tyler pole" will be erected in the Park, test the powers of those who "still" believe the the "well" being of the Tyler party is to be benefitted by such proceeding. All the "ites," including the "Graham-ites," are invited to attend. Ther will be a great exhibition of the powers of the 'monkey party" on the pole. This pole is not "fisher's pole," it is not "red wood," but a pure hickory sprout, that few will climb without show ing all the peculiarities of their formation.

NINTH WARD NATIVE REPUBLICANS -The was a meeting of the natives in the Ninth warlast evening. Some fun was expected in conse quence of intimation that war to the knife was to be proclaimed against all who would dare to ac cuse the corporation of what the natives them selves in some other wards have charged them infilelity to their pledges. But the warlik party did not come up to the scratch, and the whole passed off, like many of the promises of the new Aldermen, in a quantity of "sound and fursignifying nothing."

INGENIOUS TACTICS OF THE WHIGH .- The while are using the arguments of Benton and Theodor Sedgwick against the annexation of Texas will a good deal of efficiency. Certainly this use a the speeches and letters of these democratic les ders must have some tendency to distract the opin ions on that subject in the ranks of their party This is a species of tactics rather novel, and ver ingenious. It is fighting the enemy with their own men and their own we

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS AT THE WATERING PLACES .- It will be seen that the season is very gay and fashionable at Saratoga. We give to-day communication giving some account of the move ments there. All over the country the same bust ling, gay, and lively stir in the fashionable world is apparent. The change in the weather vesterday may have deterred some from going off to the country; but this will only be a momentary check

Hamilton House is very gay. The first ball of the season took place on Monday night, and was exceedingly brilliant and fashionable. Long Branch and other places in that region are filling up rapid ly. Staten Island is full, in all directions.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY - The natives of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, in this city, are making arrangements for the organization of an association tion under the title of "The scandingvian Soci ety," for the promotion of literary and social inter course. This will likely lay the foundation for benevolent institution, for the rendering of assistance to their countrymen here and elsewhere The natives of these regions of Europe are not however, we believe, numerous in this city-not over one hundred and fifty or two hundred-but those who do reside here are highly respectable, honest, and worthy members of society, in the

various ranks of life. LOUISIANA ELECTION .- The returns show the election of two democratic and one whig members to Congress, a democratic majority of one in the State Senate and a whig majority of eight in the Lower House. There is one member of Congress to hear from.

MARTIN, THE MURDERED .- We understand that the unfortunate Martin, who was murdered at Hoboken, has been buried in Greenwood Ceme tery. This last act of kindness to the murdere stranger was performed by Mr. A. Schroeder, wh paid all the coroner's fees and funeral expenses.

STRAMSHIP BRITANNIA, Capt. J. Hewitt, left Bos ton yesterday for Liverpool, with the English mai and about fifty passengers This will complete three passages across the Atlantic, three visits t Haufax, and twenty days in port, in about sixt

Annexation of Texas.

We have received late and interesting intelligence from Mexico. Senta Anna had addressed a ng letter to the Minister of Foreign Relations, expressive of his views with respect to annexation. His reasoning is quibbling and futile. He is evidently willing to consent to annexation, if he finds that a bargain can be made on satisfactory terms Here is the letter from the El Siglo of June 12. From Mexican Official Journal the El Siglo of June 12.]

Very Excellent Sir:—
In an American steamer which anchored at Vera Cruz on the 14th inst arrived an Agent of the United States named Gilbert L. Thompson, Chief Engineer of the Navy of that Republic, and as he had informed the General Commandant of Vera Cruz of his wish to confer with me personally, I caused that functionary to let him know that he could pass to this place, to which I would repair vesterdey.

could pass to this place, to which I would repair yesterdey.

Accordingly the said agent arrived to-day in the Diligence, accompanied by the "Intendent of Marine, Don Josquin Maria del Castillo" y'Lanzasto act as interpreter, and after the usual forms and courtesies he declared himself to the following effect:—That the President of the United States had signed a Treaty with Commissioners on the part of Texas, thereby incorporating its territory with that of the Union—that this treaty had been brought before the Senate and upon its discussion there, it had been deemed an indispensable act of justice, before any definite action on the subject, to confer with Maxico, seeing the relations of amity which exists between the two Republics; that the American Government had been compelled to this procedure in consequence of the necessity of attending to her own preservation, having observed the sixister views the two Republics; that the American Government had been compelled to this procedure in consequence of the necessity of attending to her own preservation, having observed the sixister views manifested by the English Cabinet, in proportion as it gains strength in Texas, and in consideration of her commercial interests which suffered enormous injury from the introduction of the products of the various countries of Europe, which in the course of one year, according to information furnished to the agent, Mr. Thompson, had been imported into Texas to the value of at least two militions of dollars, and of which the larger part was introduced clandestinely into the United States and Mexico—that for the rest, it could not have been the intention of the President of those States, as it certainly was not that of the Senate, to decide up en a subject of so much gravity, without previously consulting the wishes of this Republic, and in such case offering a competent indemnity, and that therefore, not only that body, but that all friends of instice and persons of judament agreed in asking the consent of Mexico as a preliminary step—turther, that an opinion has been strongly pronounced throughout the United States in favor of the annexation of Texas in such terms, that even the opposition party were obliged to acknowledge it, but not in such terms as to lose sight of that which the honor of the country and justice demanded—that it was considered to the interest of Mexico to proceed immediately to the establishment of a boundary, although in doing so shounder the country and justice demanded—that it was considered to the interest of Mexico to proceed immediately to the establishment of a boundary, although in doing so shounder the prevention of the boundary might be made under the guarantee of the United States themselves, or if the case required it, even under that of some of the power of the country and justice demander, because already for each citizen from important basis for the negociation under consideration, and that

of American interests which they ought to protect and sustain, with the firmest union and good faits against all the articles and interested views of any of the European powers.

To all this reas ning I replied—that of the illegal traffic which is carried on in Texas, if prejudicial to the interest of the United States, it is their own fault, because of the protection they have given to the adventurers who have there united themselves, even to the degree of recognizing them as a nation—that the President of the United States, in my opinion, has not acted very properly in treating of the annexation of Texas with its actual possessors because the majority of these being but a portion of the American community, although with the name of Texians, they have no right to enter into treaty of a territory which does not belong to them. That Mexico was resolved to sustain her rights without ever yielding them, because she considers them unquestionable, thought, the proposition made on the part of the Americans to be inadmissable, and remounced all idea of ciding her territory. That Mexico being resolved again to undertake vigorously the campaign against Texas, for which she held in readiness a large army, with all the necessary resources which the peace she has laterly enviewed. and the general prosecrity of the country of the co ary resources which the peace she ha s latterly

sary resources which the peace she has latterly enjoyed, and the general prosperity of the country has enabled her to obtain. That if she has not proceeded to open the campaign during the present year, it is because she has been awaiting the result of the armistice agreed upon, it order to treat of the termination of the actual war. That if the United States desire in good faith to arrest the disorder which ex sts there so much to their prejudice, the best plan is to induce Texas to recognise the sovereignty of Mexico, disposed as she is to make every concession which situation, religion, custom, &c., may require, but that in no manner will she consent to dismember her territory, rather will she carry the war to any extreme which may be necessary to sustain her rights; and that as nations do not die, the right of reconquering that territory shall remain to our children and our grand children; that this was the opinion of the government and of the Mexicans.

With respect to the establishment of the boundaries of the two countries, it is known that at several former periods, arrangements had been made

With respect to the establishment of the boundaries of the two countries, it is known that at several former periods, arrangements had been made for that purpose, but without consummating it, as the Mexican government so much desired—at one time on account of the Spanish invasion of 1829, and latterly owing to the internal disturbances of the Republic—and she ought not in any way to sanction an act which may tend to the recognition of Texas, nor even give her consent or approbation to the annexation of that territory to the United States. In reference to the demarcation of boundaries, there is no reason why a scientific operation might not be set afoot forthwith, under the articles of the treaty for running the boundary line, based upon those points which the boundary line, based upon those points which since the time of the Spanish Government, have een considered as fixed

een considered as fixed. I have the honor of advising your Excellency up a this affair, in order that his Excellency, the Pres dent ad interim, may have cognizance of it, add-ing, that the agent, Mr. Thompson, starts for the Ight at the agent, Mr. Thompson,
Ing, that the agent, Mr. Thompson,
I spital in the first Diagence.
I take the opportunity of renewing to your Excellency the assurance of my esteem.
God and Liberty,
Puente Nacional,
May 17, 1844.

To his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations and Government of Mexico.

MORE MILITARY MOVEMENTS .- The second com any National Guard, one of the crack companie of the 27th Regiment, commanded by Captair Duryee, will proceed on Friday, the 23d instant, to Tarrytown,

THE NEXT NEWS FROM EUROPE.-The steam hip Hibernia, Captain Ryne, is now due-this being her thirteenth day at sea. She sailed on the 4th instant, and, therefore, brings twelve days la ter intelligence. It is looked for with some inter-

MURDER AT HOB REN .- The examination before Coroner Benson will be continued this afternoon a

IMMIGRATION .- Four hundred and eight steerag passeng is arrived yesterday in one ship-the stupendous Liverpoel

Police.—Fuesday—Revormation Demanders—Nu merous burgiaries are nightly transpiring in our city, and still no movement is made to change our inefficient police eystem. We shall present an item to morrow that will alarm the community on this subject.

Coroner's Office.—Tuesday—The Coroner, to day, held three inquests. The first on an unknown boy about it years of age, found drowned at the foot-of Courtian attrect. Vernict, "Found drowned."

The second on an unknown man found in Burling slip, E. R.; he had been in the water some time. Verlict, "Death from causes unknown, as the body was in a far alwanced state of decomposition."

The third was on a colored female, named Lydis Hicks, who committed suicide by taking laudanum at No. 146 Grange street, and died this morning at 3 o'clock. Stewas very dissipated in her habits. Verdict, "Suicide by taking laudanum."

Case of Rust vs. Wees in the Pomeroy Trunk
Robbery of the famous Pomeroy trunk, the
of the robbery of the famous Pomeroy trunk, the
Cowrier and Enquirer in publishing the rumors
relative to it, most grossly libelled Philo N Rust,
Esq of the Syracuse House. Mr. R. immediately
commenced a suit against Webb, which has just
been decided. Our correspondent in Syracuse has

Arrival of the City Groys of Roston—BrilHant Reception.

True to appointment, this distinguished corps
arrived in this city en route for Baltimore, on
Tuesday morning. At an early hour the New
York Fusiliers, Captain Cazneau, who have the
honor of extending to them the rites of hospitality,
when the drum beat "turn out," every man "falling
in" with the admirable celerity, without the color
of a "falling out." We left them in full march
for the "Astor," all apparently delighted with the
proceedings in the "United States"—with each
other and the whole world besides.
Those who wish to see a treat had better go to
the Park as early as they can this morning. The
world admirable celerity, without the color
of a "falling out." We left them in full march
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Those who wish to see a treat had better go
other and the whole world besides.
Those who wish to Courier and Enquirer in publishing the rumors relative to it, most grossly libelled Philo N Rust, Esq of the Syracuse House. Mr. R. immediately commenced a suit against Webb, which has just sent us the particulars

sent us the particulars.

Syracuse, July 15, 1844.

You will, perhaps, remember that Mr. Philo N. Rust of the Syracuse House, commenced an action against James Watson Webb some time last winter for a gross libel on his character and on the character of his house, which originated in the robbery of Pomeroy's Express. Webb, upon the authority of mere floating rumors, implicated Mr. Rust in that robbery; and after the real robber had been discovered and Mr. Rust entirely exoserated from all suspicion, Mr. Webb came out with an apology, much worse and more insulting than the original libel. Webb, it seems, declined to plead, with a view of getting off with slight damages. This artifice has in some cases succeeded extremely well, and probably in this case has resulted favorably to Webb. But the jury who were this day empannelled to assess the damages in the cause, being some of the most respectable men in our village, were not to be caught in such a snare. They had too much self-respect, as well as too much regard for the character of their fellow citizens, and too high a consineration for the liberty and importance of a well regulated press, to oass. zens, and too high a consideration for the liberty and importance of a well regulated press, to pass this case over without at least the animadversion of a respectable verdict. They gave a verdict for the plaintiff fer seven thousand three hundred dol-lars. I presume Webb means to place his detence on the vectorion.

New Orleans [Correspondence of the Herald.]

Matters and Things in General—Cotton Trad and the Heat-A Righteous Sentence. NEW ORLEANS, July 5, 1844.

DEAR BENNETT-I can scarcely summon the resolution to write

you a line on account of the heat, which is intense in my office-only think, the thermometer in the hade ranging for the last week over 93° and not breath of air stirring, and at night eat up by musquitoes. The city is supremely dull-every department of trade is closed-and all'those who could ge away have done so, giving the city a very deserted appearance. The 4th was but poorly celebrated The operations in cotton are very limited, owing to the unwillingness of buyers to pay the curren rates. The stock on sale is very light, probably no

rates. The stock on sale is very light, probably not exceeding 40,000 bales. The disastrous sales in Europe have floored speculators here, (as well as elsewhere,) effecting the credit of some of our leading houses. The banks, it is said, have suffered severely from the purchase of bills.

There is no demand for Texas securities. The elections passed off very fortunately without any fighting—although there was every indication of the probability of a row in the morning. We have not yet disgraced ourselves by mobs and riots, but in other atroctities we are not far behind New York or Philadelphia. People here seem to content themselves with deciding trifling differences with the pistol, which happens so often that it makes the heart sick to think that the life of man is held at so cheap a rate in this city.

the pistol, which happens so often that it makes the heart sick to think that the life of man is held at so cheap a rate in this city.

Judge McCaleb has sentenced J. M. Breedlovand his associates in crime, to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for stealing Treasury notes from the Custom House in this city. He was a nephew of the Ex-President of the notorious Atchafalaya Bank, which beggared hundreds opeople in this section of country. The governmenwill probably loose nearly \$70,000 by this robberty Heavy fees were paid to the lawyers engaged in their defence, and every exertion was made by the triends of Breedlove to get him clear by technical quibbles. The sentence has given universal satisfaction. It is the only case, however, among all our bank robberies and defalcations, which has been punished, although it is said more than fifty individuals are going at large who are implicate in them, some of whom have been tried, and get clear on technical grounds only. It is a very difficult matter to get a jury in this country that will honestly do their duty. The solemn oath they take in general is considered of no more importance that the wind that blows. In a case for assault and battery which came up the other day at the Criminal Court, and where it was admitted by the party himself, and afterwards proven by witnesses, that ne committed the assault and battery, a verdict of acquittal was rendered by the jury!

Thomas Barrett, the new Collector, a real Irisiman by the by, has founds me difficulty in getting proper security. This gentleman was a cotton brace here some years ago, and failed for more that a million of dolars. Every body and every institution have suffered severely by him, and with ounsettled business on his shoulders, and impaire credit, he has been thought by that worthy Joh Tyler, a competent person to fill this important the Irish votes of this city. Thus again has the President been humbugged. Henry Clay will soon, however, setthese matters right. This Statwill surely go for Clay; so put

calendar, friend Bennett.

By the schooner Pilot we have news from Mexico to the 19th ult. Santa Anna is determined on having 30,000 men, and four millions of money, a his disposal. I am assured by a letter from a frient And it is well understood that if the aid is grante Santa Anna stands pledged to lead the troops in Texas. Yours truly, S. W. Texas.

Boston.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald] Boston, July 15-4 P M. The City Greys-News from Europe Progress

Nativeism-Amusements and Crim. Con. Weekly Heralds and the Philadelphia Riots. As the "Ciry Grevs" (one of our best discipline military companies.) leave this afternoon for you goodly city, I hereby entrust through them to you a brief epistle, commending them to your generou hospitality, and that of all true New Yorkers. The are a noble set of fellows, and are well deserving

of a " soldier's welcome. Our city is unusually quiet at the present time most of our fashionable gentry being absent at the

most of our fashionable gentry being absent at the watering places, or sojourning at their country re sidences. The mechanics are the only people who seem to have plenty to do, an unusual number of houses and stores being in the process of erection in the city, suburbs and vicinity.

The steamer Hibernia, expected to-morrow, will, no doubt, bring us important news. Mr. Max Bohrer gives a concert to-night, previous to leaving in the Britannia to-morrow.

Native Americanism is rapidly increasing in thicity and vicinity, two large meetings having beetheld the last week. One was held on Bunker Hill, last Friday, and is reported to have been an enthusiastic assembly. The press, as usual, with one exception, express no opinion as to the formation of these societies, fearing, perhaps lest the interest of their journals should be compromitted. The Natives intend, we understand, to start an organ of their own soon, and to run a separate ticket at the State and municipal elections. They are well organised, and know what they are about.

Amusements are rather on the wane in Boston, and the closing of the National. The Museum

ganised, and know what they are about.

Amusements are rather on the wane in Boston, since the closing of the National. The Museum, Concert Hall, Chemical Paintings, Athenaeum Gallery, and Egg-hatching machine, are the principal structure of the concern.

A rare crim. con. case and cow-hiding affair, came off in Boston last week, the particulars of which are too rich to be communicated.

The last Weekly Herald, containing graphic representations of the Philadelphia riots, was in great demand at Redding's, and all the literary depots, and large numbers will be sent out by the steamer to morrow.

depots, and large numbers with the defending steamer to-morrow.

The "Shades," under the command of General Bates, is doing a thriving business, and is, of course, the head quarters of all the old countrymen, and a tavorite resort with our own citizens.

We are suffering much from the draught, and a visit from Professor Espy would be very acceptable at this time.

At Revote.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE —A few days ago, Capt Samuel Blanchard, of Medford, and Mr. Hillard, who keeps a W. I. goods store in Federal street, in the city, in company with four ladies, made a pleasure excursion to Spot Fond. After fishing for some time, Mr. Hillard and the four ladies concluded to have "a sail" in small boat, kept there for the purpose. The boat had just reached the deep water, some distance from the shore when it was upset by a flaw of wind. Capt. Blanchard who saw the accident from the shore, sawam to the spot, estred two of the ladies, and swam to the land, sinsing twice on the way from the tenacity with which they lad on shore to reach him with a long fishing rod, which probably was the means of saving his own life and those of the ladies he was endeavoring to rescue. The other two ladies were saved by Mr. Hilliard is a similar manner. The boatman, who could not swim, saved himself by clinging to the bottom of the boat— Boston Mail, July 15.

AFFAIRS IN PROVIDENCE -We are informed by APFAIRS IN PROVIDENCE —We are informed by friend from Providence, that Lieut Mariia, of the "Cadets," company of Providence, who has been detected in lorging the name of the May or of that city to certain the checks, to the tune of several thousand dollars, is decamped, leaving his bondsmen to "step up to the Caph's office and settle". It will be remembered that the City Clerk's accounts were found to minus about \$5,000 a short time since.—Boston Dem., July 12.

were drawn up in the Castle Garden to receive them. They breakfasted together in the Battery Hotel; waited upon the Mayor and civic authorities, whose reception of the "Greys" was courteous and highly creditable. They then made short tour from the Park down Centre street and eturned to their head quarters-the "Astor," stopping for a short time at the Arsenal, where Gene ral Storms met and congratulated them on their visit to this city, and paid a high compliment to their soldier like appearance. As they passed along, the concourse of spectators who attended them was unusually great. The Fusiliers too made a beautiful display, and Lothian's band, well known in this city, supported their high reputation, even in the presence of the famous "Boston Bruss Band," which now accompanies the Boston Greys.

According to previous arrangement, the two corps repaired at five o'clock P. M., to dine at the "United States Hotel." where Messrs. Braistead & Johnston had made preparations on a scale of elegance and extent to satisfy the most fastidious The company amounted to over two hundred, a

large proportion of which were composed of members of other Military Companies of this city, and not a few citizens, who felt particularly happy to meet Colonel Thompson, the Commander of the "Greys," at the social board, to pledge them in full bumpers as citizens, as soldiers, and as the guests of Capt. Cazneau and the Fusiliers of New York. of Capt. Cazacau and the Fusiliers of New York.

Altogether the impression made on casting a glance around the grand dining saloon of the United States," when the Chairman took hiplace, and the guests their seats, was eminently inspiriting. It required no great accumen to perceive that there were many good things to be enjoyed on that evening beside the viands.—Eloquence and music were to follow; wit spread her wings in the social sunbeam, and the sons lent rapture to military enthusiasm. Amongs the many eminent guests assembled at table, we noticed Major General Lloyd and staff, Major General Sandtord, Colonel Bankhead, U. S. Artillery, Brigadiers General G. P. Morris, Col. Tompkins. Com. Gen. Storms, &c. &c.—the two bands were in attendance, beside Messrs. Dunn, Dennison, and Ray, of Niblo's, who interspersed the proceedings with some capital vocal music.

Captain Cazacau did the honors of the table as President in a dignified and judicious manner. The cloth being removed, and toasts being the order of the day—

The Chairman called for a full bumper and gave.

President in a dignified and judicious manner. The cloth being removed, and toasts being the order of the day—

The Chairman called for a full bumper and gave. First—The President of the United States—(Applause) Ar—Hail Coumbia.

Second—The Governor of the State of New York—(Three times three.) Air—Grand March.

Third—The Mayorof the City of New York—(Three times three.) Air—Hair Spangled Banner.

The Chairman then rose, and calling for full bumpers, said—Gentleme—It is with the utmost difficulty that can find adequate expressions on introducing to you atoast which will find a response in the heart of every one fyour I sm about to propose to you a corps, which for public spirit, efficiency and discipline, is an honor to their country. They have always been uscounted foremost in the neighborhood whence they come—ulways distinguished for hospitality to strangers among them, and we may well be proud of their presence among us now. The are part and parcel of the military force of the United States, of that glorious system which enabled us, and will still enable us, by our own hands and arms, as citizens. States, of that glorious system which enabled us and will still enable us, by our own hands and sustain her laws and constitution against all hostile aggression. (Applause.) I will give you, gentlemen,

"The Boston City Greys." Enthusiastic cheering,—

constitution against an nostre aggress."

I will give you, gentlemen,
"The Boston City Greys." Enthusiastic cheering,—
air. "Yankee Doodle"

Fith.—"Colonel Thompson, the Commandant of the Greys." Vehement applause.—air, "See the Conquering Horn Comman." Greys." Vehement applause,—ai.,
Hero Comes."

Colonel Thompson arose and said: Captain Carneau an
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Colonel Thompson arose arose

Hero Comes."

Colonel Thomrson arose and said: Captain Cazneau and gentlemen.—I confess myself entirely unable to respond to the flattering sentiment that has fellen from your lips and the flattering manner in which it has been responded to. Nor, Sir, can I do justice to the discrimination of the distinguished Company to which you belong, in placing you—in honoring you with the post of their Commander I can only tender to them through you, individually amoliectely, my own sincere thanks and that of my men who will bear me out in saying so, and much more, if words were adequate to express the esteem in which they are held by us. Sir, one of the most arduous of a Commanding Officer's duties falls to my lot on this occasion; and the distrust which I had in the adequacy of my tolents, was one of the greatest drawbacks to the pleasure is had in anticipation of meeting you. Sir, I think I know myself; I am not gilted with eloquence, and can't appear to advantage as a speaker. There are other reasons too. I have been preceded in my visit, by that of a corps, whose Commander is as distinguished as any other in the city of Boston. He was my immediate predecessor in command of the "Greys," and as his successor I must appear to disadvantage. (Cries of "no no.") I know well, that when I was honored by the succession, it was not on account of speech-making. We appear among you without any high sounding name. We are neither Bears, Wolves, nor Tigers, although through your kindness we are transformed to "Lions." (Applause and laughter.) We come as citizen soldiers to pay you a friendly visit, and it becomes my duty, with all sinverity, to tender to you our grateful thanks for your warm and generous feeling evinced towards us. I cameduly impressed with your courtesy, but I did not come expecting to be greeted by the elite in such numbers of the military of New York. I shall give you a sentiment and finish, and I know that it is one to which every mem ber of my company will respond.

The New York Fusiliers—We have heard of them a citizens, we now set them as soldiers May our frienship as citizens and soldiers be forever perpetuated. Cheering for several minutes. Air—Grand March; me lody—"Come, Soldiers, come."

Volunteer toast by Mr. J. STETSON The military of our sister city—The more numerous their visits, the tighter are the bonds of friendship drawn Full honors. Air—' Friend of my Soul."

Sixth toast from the Chair—
Major General Lloyd and the Second Division of New
York Infantry. Three times three. Grand March by

General LLOYD made an elegant speech in reply The boston City*Greys—Uncompromising and firm their support of the laws of our land. We welco them to our city, and extend to them the right hand fellowship. Melody by the Fusilier amateurs.

Seventh—The Adjutant of the Boston City Greys-Three times three.) The next toast was-

Health, happiness and prosperity to Commissary Geneal Storms. (Prolonged cheering) Com. Gen. STORMS returned thanks, and gav

May the peace and harmony of the citizen soldiers of New York and Boston prevail till time is no more. (The wo companies responded to this by 10 hearty cheer such.) Volunteer toast -

Our very distinguished guest, General G. P. Morris-Gen. Morris responded very happily, and pro-

posed.—
"Woman, the paragon of the world.—
Whom God created with a smile of grace,
And left that smile that made her, on her face."
(Enthusiastic applause.) Air.—Bright are the beams
the morning sky.

Next toast-Our worthy Colonel and Vice, High Sheriff Jones (Three times three.)

Three times three.)

Col. Jones responded and proposed,

"The union of grey and scarlet, the ladies are for the
mion to a man." Nine cheers, and laughter.

The Chairman then arose, and prefacing his toast
with a few happy observations, called for full glass-

With a few happy observations, caned for full glasses, and Rave

"Col. W. B. Tompkins."

After the applause had subsided, Col. Tompkins arose and said, that on coming there he little expected to be called upon to respond to the distinguished honor conferred upon him by his old, sincere and esteemed friend Capt. Cazneau. They had known each other for a long time, and in the sentiments he expressed towards but corps, he entirely agreed. They had overrated his abilities as all his fellow cirizens did. (Several voices, no no.) the might say however, without arrogating to himselful. corps, he entirely agreed. They had overrated his abilities as all his fellow citizens did (Several voices, no no.) He might say, however, without arrogating to himself undue honors, that he had the most absorbing interest for the promotion of the militia of this country, for upon the character of that body depended the happiness of this beloved land. Their forefathers were great men-men of great minds. They founded a country for them, and in the institution of the militia, made a wise promise for it defence; as theirgidescendants, they were bound to perpetuate it. The great national arm of the country was the militia. Who were they? As his friend remarked, they were the people. It was no honor to be the mercenary soldier of other countries who were paid for their labor but there was the true honor of serving in the martia ranks through love of country. (Cheers.) He was most happy to see his Boston friends; nothing under Godycanopy gave him more pleasure. To thom they ewe much, even the precedent for whatever attention was new paid to the "Greys" by their brethren of New York. Col T. continued at some length, expressing his high confidence in the discipline and energy of the militis if called into the field, and gave

The old Cradle of Liberty, Boston Distinguished by hospitality and the liberality of its inhabitants. We owe them the example of military visiting, set many year ago.

Colonel Thowarson responded, and put them in

Colonel THOMPSON responded, and put them in mind of the necessity there was for a certain de tree of abstinence on their part, who had but jus commenced their journey, and gave as a conclud The citizen soldiers of New York and Boston

urest guarentee against the tyranny of JudgeLynch an the triumph of mobocracy. Three times three. Melod —" Flow on thou shining River." A few other sentiments and toasts followed

Theatricals, &c. MAX BOHRER.—The evening previous to this gentleman's leaving this country for Europe in the Britannia on Tuesday, the gave a Concert in Boston, which was most fashionably and numerously attended.

Miss Clarendon is giving dramatic readings a

Miss Clarendon is giving dramatic readings at Pittsburg.

O'e Bull was amongst the guests attracted to the village of Northampton, Mass., by the natural beauty of the scenery. The Northampton Courier says—"Many were the eyes that sought to see the celebrated Norwegian artist—many were the hands that gave him welcome."

Howe and Gardner's equestrian company were performing at Baltimore on the 15th inst.

Mr. Sutton, the celebrated necromancer and ventrilequist is astonishing the people of Albany with his powers and his tricks.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says of Seth Boon, who is performing at Philadelphia, that "the Kentucky Whistler is a humbug. We heard him last night." We be g leave to differ.

The Orphean Family are performing at Philadelphia. Last evening they were to give a concert at the Masonic Hall, for the benefit of the families of those who were killed and wounded in the Southwark riots.

Mr. Lames Wallack and Mrs. Brougham sailed

Southwark riots.
Mr. James Wallack and Mrs. Brougham sailed for England on Thursday.
Mr. J. R. Scott is not to leave the stage and turn

grocer.
Miss Clifton is to have the Chesnut Street Theatre, Miss Clifton is to have the Chesnut StreetTheatre, Philadelphia, next season.

Mrs. George Jones is acting at Theatre Royal, Montreal, with success.

Mesers. Ludlow & Smith, lessees of the St. Louis Theatre, set apart the 21st ult for a clear benefit for the sufferers by the great fire at New Orleans, and their entire receipts were but \$63.50.

Mr. C. H. Saunders has commenced an engagement at the Bo-ton Museum.

The Congo Melodists are at the Washington Hall, Boston.

NEW FRATURE IN THEATRICALS.—Allen, of the Providence Theatre, has placed a large bowl of ice water in the rotunda of his saloon.

Horace Greeley delivers the address before the Literary Societies of Hamilton College on the 25th of July inst.

of July inst.

William H. Seward delivers the address before the Societies of Union College on the 23d July inst.

Before the Vice Chancery.

Before the Vice Chancellor.

JULY 16.—The Giant and Giantess recently at the American Museum.—Phiness T. Barnum vs. Frederic Randali.—His Honor the Vice Chancellor gave his decision in this case this morning. He said that there was nothing in the bill to maintain the allegations set forth for the granting of the writ of "Ne exeat Statu," and therefore it must be discharged.

The Gient's counsel, Messrs. Watson and Price, immediately proceeded to the Sterif's office with the order for his discharge, where they found a detainer in the shape of a writ for an alleged assault and battery on his servant girl, lodged against him, sued out by the same attorney as caused the "Ne exeat" to be issued. Mr. Watson immediately became bail for his client under the last process, and they walked out of Eldridge street prison in apparent thankfulness.

Before Judg: Ingraham.

July 16—Robbery—An examination under the new Statute to take evidence de bene esse took place before Judge Ingraham, in the case of Angeline La Mott, charged with robbing Harwin P. Errick of \$400. Angeline was in attendance and appeared dressed in the height of fashions. She is one of those frail sisterhood who nightly grace Broadway with their presence. This case has been reported in another department of the Herald, a few days are.

Before Judge Daly.

W. Swanton vs. Owen W. Brennan.—This was an action of replevin to recover the value of two Billiard Tables, seized under a landlord's warrant in May 1544. Defendant let part of Monroe Hall to a party named George W. Waidemyer, at a rent of \$600. Plaintiff hired out, it appeared, the tables which were seized for the rent lives aput on part of the defence that making the usual allowance of \$150 under the exemption law defendant waentitled to the overplus, for property found on the premises Verdict this forenoon.

Circuit Court.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Kent.

Jeur 16.— Edward M. Whitmans vs. Abraham D. Loper.
—This was an action of trespass on the case brought against one of the members of the Bar for alleged delay in the institution of suit at law for the Plaintiff. Mr. Loper showed that he had complied strictly in secondance with the instructions of his client, the Plaintiff. Verdict for defendant.

Terrence McCabr vs. J. Helmes.—This was an action of replevin to recover the price of a horse alleged to have been wrongfully taken under an execution. Verdict this forenoon.

U. S. District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

July 16—His Honor was occupied during the day in hearing motions in admiralty cases. U. S. Marshal's Office

Before Commissioner Repelje.

July 16—The Stabbing Case—Wilson, the seamen charged with stabbing the first mate of the brig Roberts on her last! trip from the coast of Africa, was examined this day before the Commissioner, and on the evidence of the Captain, Mate, and Supercargo, was fully committed.

Marine Court.

Marine Court.

July 16.—This Court has undergone a thorough repair within the last week, and has been completely remodel ied. The regulations for the accommodation of the banch, the bar, the public, and the press, are highly creditable to the Judges of this Court. Similar accommodations are much wanted in the City Hall Courts, and the authorities ought to fix a suitable gallery for the accommodation of reporters in the different Courts. When the walls of the Marine Court are painted up according to the plan at present in view by the Commissioners, which is a high evidence of his taste, the Marine Court will be a neat Jepartment indeed.

present in view by the Commissioners, which is a highevidence of his taste, the Marine Court will be a neat
department indeed.

The Great Gas Microscopic Apparatus.

The object
of the instrument is to present to a large assem
bly the minutest objects of nature, and the most
delicate productions of art magnified to such an
extent, that the finest details of the structure shall
be distinctly visible to all present. This is accomplished by giving to the microscope the form of the
magic lantern, throwing the magnified object on an
extensive surface coated with white paint. To effect this, two things are indispensable—first, the
object which is to be magnified must be so in
tensely illuminated that when the light collected
upon it has been diffused over the enlarged surface,
it will still be sufficiently bright to produce easy
vision; and, secondly, the microscope to which
the object thus illuminated is exposed, must be
constructed with such exquisite perfection that the
magnified object may retain all its natural precision,
and be free from the fringes of prismatic color,
which attend all ordinary cases of refraction. Let
us see, then, how these two objects are attained.

The illuminating apparatus consists of a drummond light of extraordinary power, whose rays are
condensed upon the object by large lenses resembling powerful burning lenses. A cylender of pure
ime, an inch in diameter, is kept in slow revoluion by clock work. It receives the fame of a
strong compound blowpipe, by which it is heated
until it becomes intensely luminous. In front of
this are placed two enormous lenses of the purest
glass, each of which presents to the light a surface
of nearly an hundred circular inches. These collect to a focus the cone of rays which falls upon
them and condense it on the object. Supposing the
object to have a diameter of the tenth of an inch, it
will by this arrangement receive upon it nearly
ten thousand times more light than it would rerevive directly from the burner if placed in the
place of the l ower adapted to the larger, and the higher to the more minute classes of objects. Each of these is composed of two plano-convex lenses, each of which lenses is itself double or triple, being a chromatic in the most perfect degree. With the lower lowers, the butterfly tribe, locusts, leaves of vegetables and chemical processes, such as the decomposition of water, are shown. With the higher powers, the more minute objects, such as animal-cules in water, eels in paste, small insects, &c., &c., are exhibited. The lenses of the highest power are so minute, that to exhibit with them an insect one tenth of an inch in length, the instrument must be successively moved over the

them an insect one tenth of an inch in length, the instrument must be successively moved over the object, which will be seen, not all at once, (the magnitude being far too great to permit that,) but also a moving panorama.

The apparatus is accompanied by a cabinet furnished with a large collection of prepared objects including various insects, sections of wood, wings, teathers, fossils, cells for living animalcules, means of exhibiting artificial objects, crystallisation of salts, chemical decomposition, &c.

The Croton water as it comes from the hydrants will be exhibited this evening, when a lecture on water will be given.

Saratoga. [Correspondence of the Herald.] SABATOGA SPRINGS, July 14, 1844. First Ball of the Season-Great Crowds-Postages and Puddings.

DEAR BENNETT :-By reference to the columns of the Herald I do not see your wonted notices of the present "movements, doings and so on," in this miniature paradisc. Those who have once visited this place need not be told, that for all the comfort that can be attained by sumptuous fare and agreeable landlords, is realized here at the (Astor of this place) the

United States Hotel. The season has fairly commenced, and it is timated there are 2500 strangers in the place, of which 450 stop at this house; among whom there are many persons of distinction, such as Governor Wickliffe, our Postmaster General, with his three amiable, beautiful and accomplished daughters; Gen. Eaton, also of the Post Office Department, Gov. Marcy and Hon. M. H. Grinnell of your city. There are many more here than were last year at this time, and they all appear to have left dull care behind them. Last night was the first ball of the season, given in the usual magnificent style with which our enterprising landlords do everything; it took place in the parlor comprising the spacious north wing of this edifice, and it was truly an everaing of great mirth and gaiety. The music was good, and the decorating and dresses were reherche, presenting as much beauty and fashion as a happy unity of good taste and high spirits can supply.

Talk about "away, away e'er the mountain's brow," amid cliffs, cascades and broken shins for rural sport, when such attractions as this place aflords is only a few hours distance from your pent up city of mephetic atmosphere, and furnishing within its immediate vicinity as good hunting and troutfishing as can be had on the Oquaga Mountains.—Here, as the poem entitled the pride of Lewden states, all tastes are suited, for there are timated there are 2500 strangers in the place, of

Here, as the poem entitled the pride of Lewder states, all tastes are suited, for there are—

"Blue spirits and white, Red spirits and gray — Mingle, mingle, mingle, You that mingle may!"

Mingle, mingle, mingle, You that mingle may?"

And you may all mingle if you please, or enjoy the sport most consonant with your wishes in exclusiveness. You may either hunt, fish, and ride alone or in a party, and though it might be deemed odd by some of the Gothamites to dance alone, still, I would state for their information, that that even is not prohibited. This place I think Willis would be inclined to call an "enightened republic." Every person does as he pleases, but every thing is done in the best taste, because it is done by the most dite and intellectual people in the Union.

By the way, I learn that the P. M. General feels sore at the recent decisions of Judges Story and Conkling in favor of the individual right to carry letters independent of Uncle Sam's mail. Gen. Eaton says that about all the expresses are now openly advertising to carry letters, and hints that the price of postage must be reduced by the Department in self-defence. This must and will of course be the case very shortly, and it is a great pity that the advice of the New York Press had not been taken during the last session of Congress—The topic of politics is the only subject voted down here, as they desire to keep as cool as dog-day weather will permit; but now and then an ebullition of "P-ilk and Daltas" will escape.

Yours truly,

Western Floods.—The Mississiphi opposite

Yours truly, G. C. S.

Western Floors.—The Mississippi opposite here, up to 6 o'clock last evening, continued to recode, though very slowly, having fallen only 2 inches since 7 o'clock in the morning. It has fallen, from the highest water mark, five and a half feet, but is still from 12 to 20 inches deep on the floors of all the stores on Front street above Pine street. The steamer Monona, from Gelena last evening, reports a rise of 18 inches at the upper rapids, and it was rising there when she left. The Annawan, from Weston on Wednesday evening, reports the Missouri to be at a stand there, and from the heavy rains that had fallen, it was thought that a rise would probably take place, but not enough to affect the river below. She reports the river falling at Boonville, and below, to the mouth. At Ottawa a rise of about eight feet had taken place; but it had commenced subsiding when the Dove and Chicago left, and no damage was likely to result from it.

Missouri River.—The Lewis F. Linn arrived

MISSOURI RIVER .- The Lewis F. Linn arrived

Missouri River.—The Lewis F. Linn arrived this morning from Brunswick. When she left the river was rising slowly. The rise, however, is thought to be temporary, and it is believed will have no material effect upon the stage of the water below that place. The river is entirely within its banks from Brunswick to the mouth. The damage done to the town of Brunswick is said to be slight. The towns of Rocheport. Nashville, old Franklin, Pinckney and Marion, have suffered severely. Most of the landings which the Linn passed were out of water, and she was enabled to procure a very full freight on her passage down.—St. Louis Rep. July 6.

Great Storm and Freshet.—On Wednesday morning our town was visited by a severe rain, with violent thender and lightning. The lightning struck the conductor of the Wincorki church, and the sidewalk near Mr. Catlin's on the hill. About 1 o'clock therain and thunder again came on, and lasted for an hour or more. But the evening brought the severest and most violent rain which has occurred here for fourteen years. It rained torrents for two hours, flooding the streets, and carrying away bridges and huge masses of earth, almost in an instant. An extra stage coach from the south, coming toward this village about 1 o'clock at night, was precipitated into a deep gully across the road, made by the carrying away of a bridge, and one of the passengers. Mrs. Whitney, the mother of our townsmen, Messra. Henry and Stephen Whitney, was drowned before she could be extricated from the coach. The other passengers, four in number, were rescued. Two horses were also lost. This melancholy accident is the only one which has yet come to our knowledge, but we fear there are more to come. If the rain fell as leng and as fast up the river, the destruction of property must have been great.—Burlington (VI.) Free Press July 12.

GREAT CRICKET MATCH.-A match between the St. George's Cricket Club of New York city, and the Teronto Cluo, will take place on the ground of the latter, at Toronto, U. C. about the 25th inst. The players and other members of St. George will leave New York

ALL AGREE IN JOHN TYLER'S LATE PROCEEDINGS — Papers of all classes, sides and opinions, agree in saying that John Tyler has got a very handsome and ac-complished wife—the most popular nevement ever made by any politician.

METHODIST CHURCH IN NEW ORLEANS—The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Orleans and vicinity, assembled on the evening of the 4th instant, agreeably to previous notice. Having been organized, a prayer was offered, and the chairman then read the "Address of the Southern Delegates in the General Cooference," directed to the ministers and members of the slaveholding States. A committee appointed for the purpose, of which W. G. Kendall, Esq., was chairman, then effered a p camble and resolutions, which were submitted to the meeting. The preamble in substance condemns the action of the majority in the New York Conference, considers its condemnation of Bishop Andrew as equally applicable to all members of the church in the South, alleges that the South occupies a position in perfect keeping with the discipline of the church, and deprecates any further discussion of this question with our northern brethren, as further sgitation cannot result in gaod to them or to ourselves—preferring an equitable division and separation upon terms of amity, to nominal union with unceasing strife and alienated feeling. The resolutions based on this preamble were then discussed, and adopted with a single dissenting voice.—N. O. Pic. July 7. METHODIST CHURCH IN NEW ORLEANS -The

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—That celebrated extravaganza called the Savage and Maiden, which has been seen by at least three kundred thousand persons, is to be played tonight, in addition to the grand romantic ballet of the Revolt of the Haren. This is a bill so attractive that Niblo's Garden slone can contain the multitude who will be attracted to witness such an unusual continuation of capital amusements. CASTLE GARDEN.-Those who, on account of

the weather, were last evening excluded from seeing and hearing the celebrated Mrs. Morley are informed that lacy, with all the vocalists, will be engaged for Thursday evening next. To night there is a grand juvenile fete—loads of music, lots of ice creams, the merry brass band, the gold and silver fish glittering in the sparkling fountain—and all for 12½ cents.

(17) WOMAN IS YOUR HUSBAND SUFFERING that the rhematism, shrivelled limbs, or contracted cords, which renders him helpless and unable to provide for his family? Ferhaps he may be incredulous and unwilling to try any remedy; but we can seure you that a great remedy and an effectual cure, to wit, the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Liniment, may be had at 21 Courtlandt street. There can be no nistake as to the effects of these articles. The Elixir being taken internally operates directly upon the whole nervous system, and finds its way to the seat of the disease, while the Liniment, being applied outwardly, removes all pain. This course will cure any ordinary case of rheumatism. Let the af flicted send forthwith and procure these articles. 00- WOMAN IS YOUR HUSBAND SUFFERING

0G- WET FEET.—Do not be walking about the streets withwet and cold feet whenfor a leifer real withwet and cold feet whenfor a trifle you can make your Boots or Shoes perfectly water tight by applying the Oil of Tannin, which is sood at 21 Ceurtlandt street. It will actually double the wear of Leather in any form.

OGE CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY CURED.—The Fonce Mixture, prepared by the College of Medicine and Charmacy of the city of New York, is confidently recommended for all cases of debility produced by secret in tulgence or excess of any kind. It is an invaluable remely for impotence, sterility, or barrenness (unless depend ago in mal formation.)

Single bottless \$1 each; cases of bair a dozen. 26; careally packed and sent to all parts of the Union.

Other of the Cellege of Medicine and Photoscop 28.

Nansate street. 22 a Michael Brown, M. D. Ascent.

00 GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, DO YOU WISH

operative and beau ity your heir and stop it from falling out, and free it from dandruif, and at the same time rer de itself and glossy? Then use the Baim of Columbia, when is the best tonic in use for promoting the growth of the hair. If you wish, therefore, to save your hair from falling out, procure this baim, at 21 Courtlendt street.